Henry Buehler

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FROM THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Matrimony and Moonshine.

A FRAGMENT OF GERMAN PHILOSOPHY.

HERR VON DROST was one of the richest and most accomplished of the youth of Germany. Dividing his time between company, the gaieties of life, his tailor and his horse, he had reached his twenty-fifth year. Till now the passion of a day, and the despair of an evening, had been equally forgotten the next morning; but twenty-five is a dangerous age for the heart! The sun had risen brightly, and set brightly, but for one whole day Herr Van Drost had not left his room. A whole day at home! and he had not sent for a physician.

He laid the play-bill on the table unread, walked hastily up and down the room, and became thoughtful. It was for the first time in his life. The valet looked at him suspiciously.

"Had I only those two hours again in my possession," cried he, and threw himself on the sofa.—"I sit two hours by her side, and have not the courage to look at her even once; I mutter a few unintelligible words; she asks me if I had said any thing; in my embarrassment I stammer out some silly remark; and a gigantic officer of the Guards leads her away to the carriage."

Drost ordered his dinner; alas! he could not order an appetite: it was removed untouched. He threw himself sleepless on the bed: "Could I but have those two hours back again!" he sighed, and went through the whole dictionary of love. Worn out at length he fell asleep, and awoke horror-stricken from a dream —for he had stabbed the gigantic guardsman.

It was again day-light: he ordered his horse. The English hunter pranced through the street where she lived; all the windows flew open.—There was the house; a white figure moved in the window. His heart beat quick, both spurs were struck into his bay; the fiery animal reared and snorted. The people, terrified, fled from the street. "Take care!" said a voice, which he knew to be hers. His blood rushed impetuously through his veins, and the wild animal he rode shot like an arrow by the house.

He paced up and down his apartment; her voice resounded in his ears. But he had not once thanked her even by a glance—not once saluted her as he rode past.

"I must rectify that," said he, impatiently; "it gives me an opportunity of writing. I can write what I could not say to her;" and he sat down to write.

Excuses and thanks are two humiliating things. Twenty times he dipped his pen into the ink; his embarrassment increased; he started up; "it is better that I should go," said he; and he snatched up his hat. The movement brought him before his looking-glass. For the first time in his life he stood melancholy, and embarrassed before the mirror; he examined himself timidly. The ghost in the uniform stood before him! he reckoned up his income to himself—his courage rose; the more he reckoned the smaller grew the ghost. He was independent, young, and had a heart and hand to offer. In three minutes he was at her house. He entered with timidity; two immense boots rattled down the steps; and the next minute, Drost with an oppressed heart squeezed himself into a corner to let the officer of the Guards pass by. He then, in a low stifled voice, gave the servant his name. The folding doors flew open.

"You threw us all in a terrible flight," cried Julia, advancing towards him.

Julia was the youngest daughter of Herr Von Zetten, who possessed a fine house, fine horses, little property, and handsome daughters. She had just emerged from school, and had conquered five hundred hearts by her first dance—Drost's among them. The ball was over; the elegant figures, drawn together by gaiety, vanished with the music: But Drost could not forget the figure of the dancer.

Nobody seemed to notice his embarrassment; the last rain, the last opera, and the new singer, succeeding each other in conversation, put an end to it.

He had already laid down his hat without making his excuses; he had sat for about two minutes opposite to Julia, without blushing, and his eyes were now bold enough to meet hers.

He saw a piano and music, and turned with an imploring look from the instrument to Julia's eyes. The father glanced at Julia—and Julia played; two pretty white hands flew over the keys; Drost did not hear Mozart's Sonato, but he saw Julia's hands. She sang; Hayden's Creation was open before her; he admired the creation upon Julia's lips. The father stood like an amateur behind her chair, his attention apparently directed to the music. The "Creation" came to an end; Drost perceived it by Julia's lips being closed. "It is a master-piece!" cried the father; Drost stood in dumb astonishment before the master-piece. Two hours passed away, and dinner was served. Drost took his hat; Julia and her father begged him to stay—and he staid.

Drost sat between the father and Julia. He talked with the one and looked at the other.—She cast down her eyes and blushed, the elder sister smiled, and the father drank and was delighted. A noise in the street drew the servant to the window; a guardsman had fallen from his horse.

"There are some fine men in the Guards," said Drost, and glanced significantly at Julia. But Julia looked perfectly unconcerned.

"A relation of ours has been in the Guards about a week," said the father with a sigh, shrugging his shoulders.

"I wish he would not come here so often," said Julia. Drost felt a thrill of happiness through his veins that an angel might have evinced.

Astonishing! a day had passed away, and he had neither yawned nor looked at his watch, he had neither played nor felt ennui; he had not been to the theatre, nor even thought of it. A day without playing or society! He fell asleep out of the very excess of his astonishment. Julia's eyes and Hayden's Creation, filled his visions with light and music.

Early the next morning Drost again stood in the saloon of Herr Van Zotten, who, after a very short conversation, led him to his daughter's apartment. As the door opened, Julia flew to the piano—and the officer of the Guards into a corner.

"Your future husband, Julia!" cried the father. "Come, cousin," continued he, turning to the officer of the guards, "love likes to be alone."

The cousin bowed, and they instantly disappeared together.

Drost stood beside Julia; a deep blush overspread her countenance. He knew not whether joy or confusion dyed her cheeks. Her eyes that were cast timidly down, and the powder from the cousin's curls that lay about the room, were contradictions which tranquilized and tormented him alternately. He looked at her with an inquiring eye—a tear stood tremblingly in Julia's.

"Is it one of pleasure?" said he.

Julia's head fell upon his shoulder, and the tear upon his hand. The cousin, his confusion, and his powder were forgotten; he felt only that Julia soon would become his ——; and she *was* his, in less than three days.

A crowd of cousins now flocked to her with felicitations and embraces. Visits were received and paid; a week passed, and Drost had not been able to speak to his wife for two minutes together. At the ball she was incessantly engaged; the rules of propriety did not allow him to dance with her any more. He offered his hand to another lady, but his eyes followed Julia, his feet went astray, and he ceased to hear the measure.

"Mon Dieu!" exclaimed a French Marquis, with a look and a shrug, as he drew up his foot, which Drost had trodden on.

"Oh, my dress!" cried a lady; and Drost saw with affright that his feet were entangled in a train. He disengaged himself with a thousand excuses; and a shower of lemonade and negus streamed over the waiter, whom he had struck in disentangling himself.

Mille diables!" shrieked the waiter, shaking the superfluous mosture from himself over the dancers.

All the young men of the court crowded around Julia; Drost tried to press forward to her, and she flew round the room in a waltz with her cousin. The lively quick waltz sounded to the husband like a funeral hymn. At length the music ceased, the lights were extinguished, the dancers vanished, and Julia hung on his arm. He hurried her to the carriage; and she wished him a good night, as she sunk exhausted to sleep.

In the morning the effects of a sleepless night were visible on the countenance of Drost. He placed her hand between his own.

"Dearest Julia, I have to solicit my first request of you."

"What *can* you have to request of me?" cried Julia.

"I have been considering the future plan of our life, and should wish that the quiet of the country, nature and solitude, should now and then vary the pleasures and ennui of the town."

"Do you doubt my compliance?" said Julia, rubbing her eyes.

"Drost was delighted. "Let us make the trial," said he, "eight leagues hence I have an estate, and, when a boy, used to be very happy there. I have an estate, and, when a boy, used to be very happy there. I have not been there these ten years, but it is beautifully situated. The calm of nature softens the human mind. Let us hasten there, Julia; a heart teeming with affection fondly attaches itself to nature and solitude. Ah! Julia, there is no happiness equal to that of a country life—the calm unclouded sunshine of existence."

"I wish the carriage was ready," said Julia, smiling enchantingly. "Do you know I want a little rest! and, beside, my new dress will not be ready for to-morrow's concert.—Let us leave at once—I have never been in the country; but," she added archly, "do you think, Drost, that our sunshine may not burn out moonshine!"

Every thing was hastily packed. Some music, and Gessner's Idyls—these pictures of Arcadian felicity—were thrown into the carriage. Servants ran about the town with cards to take leave, and four fine bays drove rapidly out of the gates. The sky was blue and serene, the birds sang, the trees were in bloom, and Julia's eyes wandered from blossom to blossom, and found all beautiful. Drost looked first at the scenery, then at Julia; their fingers were entwined in each other, like the tender twigs of the forest.

Five leagues from the city they quitted the high road, and entered a dark pine forest; a hill was before them; torrents of rain had destroyed the road, and the carriage was in danger of being overturned.

"Heavens!" cried Julia, terrified, "what will become of us!"

Drost looked anxiously out. Huge masses of stone, which had been dislodged by heavy rains, lay scattered about the road. The descent of the hill was still worse; and the pine forest cast its dark shade at the bottom, where a small torrent dashed over pebbles and roots of trees. Julia turned pale.

"I will alight," said she.

The carriage stopped, and she was taken out trembling? Drost followed, rather disconcerted. The rough points of the rock on which they walked, penetrated her thin shoes. When she had ascended about fifty steps, she threw herself breathless under a pine. Drost stood gasping aside her.

"Alas!" cried Julia, "you did not tell me that your estate lay in the Alps!"

The old valet hastened up; she gave him one hand, and Drost the other, and they tottered up the ascent. At length, out of breath, they threw themselves, exhausted into the carriage.

"How soon shall we be there?" said she, trembling.

Drost had but a faint recollection of the situation of the house: he cast his eyes over the whole country, and drew them back despairingly. Their hands were no longer entwined like the tender twigs of the forest; but the shaking of the carriage over the large stones and pieces of rock, jostled them roughly against each other.

"You hurt me!" cried Julia: and Drost held fast to his corner of the carriage with both hands, in consternation.

Night spread her mantle over the mountains; all around was dark and indistinct: at length the carriage rolled over a stone pavement, and stopped before an old building.

A small, stooping figure, gray as old Time, but holding in his hand a torch instead of a scythe, appeared at the door of the carriage. Julia shuddered. He lighted them up the broad steps, to a suite of apartments which, it was easy to perceive, had not enjoyed the honor of being occupied for at least ten years.

"You find all in disorder," said the old steward, as he placed some dim candles upon a damp table.

"That is very true," said Julia, looking mournfully about her:—"but where shall I sleep?"

The steward opened the door of a room that looked almost too gloomy for a ghost to inhabit. "It was a cheerful apartment," said he, in a tremulous voice, "before it fell into decay."

"That is a vast consolation," said Julia.

In the morning, as soon as she had arisen, Drost led her to the window.

"Look, beloved Julia!" said he, "upon this enchanting prospect," Julia's eyes became animated, and glistened like the sunbeams upon the little rivulet which wound through the valley. Flocks of sheep were slumbering on the hills; birds were warbling on the bending twigs; and every tree extended its blooming branches to the morning breeze. Julia threw her arms around Drost: "Ah!" said she, softly, with you and my Gessner, I shall be happy on this lovely spot."

They breakfasted quietly, and hastened, arm in-arm, into the arms of nature. The sun was distressingly scorching.

"We will seek the shade," said Julia, "for it is insufferably hot." And they walked towards the thick bushes on the banks of the river, where the blackbirds were singing.—Thick blossoms here shaded the birds, as well as the green turf beneath, on which the morning dew still glistened, undried by the sun.

"Heavens!" cried Julia, looking at her feet, "one might as well walk into the river; and she sprang back to the sunshine. Drost, of course, sprang after her. They held each other by the hand, rather embarrassed.

"Now we are again in, the heat," cried Julia.

"Let us penetrate into the wood," said Drost.

"There, on the hill, where the sheep are feeding, is a fine view over the whole valley; as long as we live let us never again visit the blackbirds." Julia looked with delight at the lambs and the hill, and hastened into the wood.

Her strength was soon exhausted; they had followed the sheep-track. A steep ascent, of about twenty steps, still lay before them. She looked back mournfully at Drost, as he came gasping after her, and threw herself, terrified into his arms, on seeing before her a huge sunburnt figure, with ragged hair, fierce black eye-brows, and glaring eyes, holding back with one hand a panting dog, and extending the other towards her. "That is the shepherd," said Drost, quite out of breath.

Julia trembled; but finding herself exhausted, she placed her small, delicate hand in the huge paw of the shepherd, and, shudderingly, allowed him to assist her upwards. She then, thanked him, in confusion, and hurried into the wood, without bestowing a glance either on the prospect or the sheep.

"Dear Drost," said she, as she sat down on the stump of an oak, "what kind of shepherds are here? Your Myrtillo is an admirable imitation of a bandit. Alas! Gessner never saw such men, or else he has published a book of falsehoods."

"In your Gessner," said Drost, vexed and stretching himself on the grass, a nightingale sings in every page; but he does not say a word of the footpath by which one must approach them."

"No, nor of the bad roads!" cried Julia.

"Nor how the hard the ground is!" sighed Drost, as he raised himself up, smarting with pain.

"I think," said Julia, we will descend the hill again, for it is quite as cool in-doors."

"And the sofa is much softer," said Dorst, springing up:—and they returned to the house, heated and fatigued.

"Only allow," said Julia, when she had a little recovered, "that nature is like your operas. When we looked at it this morning from our box, every thing appeared beautiful; but when we went upon the stage, every charm vanished—but we must have been gone a tremendous time." As she spoke the church clock struck one.

"It must be much later," said Drost—"the tedious village clocks." He took out his watch, but it was only one o'clock. "Then we still have an hour to get through before dinner!" they both exclaimed at the same instant.

They dozed despaired, and dressed—and dinner was served. They took their seats opposite to each other in silence. No company —no play-bills—no news—no journal of the fashions. What should they talk about! Drost sat thoughtfully, and Julia looked at her hands.

"Do you know," said she at length, "that Hamlet is performed to-night?"

"Hamlet! I always see that piece with pleasure—Hamlet! I used to fancy myself like him —he who is raised above the prejudices of his time, and loves virtue so ardently! exclaimed Drost, pressing her hand tenderly.

"What pleasure my sisters will have this evening?" said Julia, sorrowfully, drawing back her hand. "The whole court will be there; and my dress would have been ready today. Poor Ophelia!" sighed Julia, "how I long to see her."

"Alas! poor ghost!" sighed Drost.

The village pastor and his lady were announced. A short, thick man, in the dark dress of piety, with a pair of rosy cheeks, entered, conducting a tall, meagre woman, who looked down upon him like Mount St. Gothard upon Switzerland. The powder lay like a cap of snow on her summit; a sky-blue dress enveloped her like ether, which was trimmed with black lace, and evinced the bad taste of a past age. She hung over the little black figure, that resembled a dark cloud at her feet.

Drost conducted the lady to the sofa, and and gave a chair to the pastor. He talked of English dogs—the pastor of agriculture—Julia of the Opera—and the pastor's lady of flax and storms. The thread of conversation snapped every instant. The pastor played with his hat—Drost counted the pictures on the wall —Julia pressed her lips together in confusion —and the pastor's lady sat solemnly silent. The pastor rose timidly from his chair—his lady stood up confused—Drost begged them to repeat their visit very often—Julia esteemed herself happy in having made their acquaintance. The pastor's lady looked down triumphantly on her husband—he looked up delightedly at her—and they promised to come very often.

"Really, the place swarms with interesting people!" cried Julia, turning over her music with evident discontent.

Drost shook his head. "We have now seen a pastor of sheep, and a pastor of men; and one must acknowledge that your Gessner depicts mankind very strikingly. But see," he said, as he leaned on the window, "the sun is setting behind the mountains. Julia, you do not see the sun set in Hamlet."

"And love does not render them so happy as we are," said Julia.

The glowing clouds of evening disappeared; the air was cool, and they left the window." I wish the sun would not set so quickly," said Julia, after a long pause—"All the pleasures of life are short!"

"And do you know that it is only eight o'clock?" said Drost, looking at his watch.

"Only eight o'clock! Why what *shall* we do?" murmured Julia.

"The parson really seems to be a man of information," said Drost, in despair. "Suppose we send for him again? at all events he talks. His wife makes herself ridiculous—which is amusing. But, alas! no—it is too late—the good people are already gone to bed. But—stop," he continued hastily, "I will read a chapter out of Gessner."—He did so, and Julia fell asleep. It acted as a sporific, and they retired for the night.

He awoke at three o'clock. The clouds were gilded by the first rays of morn. When a boy, he had something seen the sun rise, and he now leaned on the window, indulging in the remembrance of those happy days.—"Julia must see this," said he. She awoke in a fright.

"Come," said Drost—gently taking her hand—"you have, certainly, never seen the sun rise?"

"This abominable country!" she exclaimed, "how early the sun sets and rises here!" and she looked out of the window half asleep.

Morning glowed upon the summits of the mountains—a warm wind breathed through the blossoms—the torrent rolled the waves wildly through the valley—and the birds burst into song upon the boughs. "The people in the city," said Drost, "do not see the sun rise."

"No, they are wiser," said Julia; "they stay in bed to dream of it."

They endeavored to get to rest again in vain; awakened fancy chased away the hovering ministers of sleep. Julia tottered, scarcely awake, to the breakfast-table; Drost closed his eyes, and lifted the empty cup to his lips.

"You have no tea—let me give you some," said Julia—and the hot water streamed over her fingers.

She shrieked and sprang up with sudden pain, overturning the tea-table and water on the feet of Drost.—A screaming duet succeeded.

"All the water has fallen over my hand," cried Julia, as she held it forth to be bound up.

"All! did you say! Not half!" exclaimed Drost, with pain. "Look at my feet—I shall have no more rural walks."

"The sun is the cause of all this," sighed Julia, as she threw some rose-water over her hand; "it is all very well when such things are to be seen at ten or eleven o'clock in the day; but to place one's self at the window at midnight to watch for day-break"——a deep sigh furnished the sentence.

They sat quite silent for at least an hour. The pain gradually diminished. At last their reflections were interrupted by the discordant clang of all the bells in the village. Julia, looked, with curiosity from the window. A stream of people flowed towards the church-door.

"I tell you what we will do," said she quickly, "we will go to church; there, we shall, at least, see company; and, besides, I am anxious to see how people pray in the country."

They entered the church, and were conducted to the principal seat. The little, rosy pastor ascended the pulpit. The peasants stared at the pastor's mouth, whence truth seemed to flow like water from the rock of Moses The preacher's eyes met Julia's; his sermon became unintelligible and confused. Drost criticised the female inhabitants of the village; his eyes turned away, disgusted, from the rude forms, inexpressive features, and sun-burnt hands of the peasants. Sleep, at length, seized upon its victim, and the embarrassment of the pastor increased. Presently all lips were opened, a hundred rough voices overpowered the organ, whose shrill tones whistled like a blast of wind through the vaulted church. Julia was stunned, the people pressed closer round the altar, and the heat and noise were excessive.

"Give me quiet and fresh air," faintly articulated Julia, and they hastened out of the church.

"I am alarmingly ill!" she said, as she sunk exhausted on the sofa.

"Heavens!" exclaimed Drost, in dismay, "I will send directly for a physician."

"Physician!—yes, you may send; but luxuries, I fear, are not to be had in a place like this."

"What is to be done? I would willingly return to our residence—God knows how willingly!—but only the day before yesterday the servants ran about town with cards to take leave; and to return on the third day would provoke universal ridicule."

"You will take care to bury me among the blackbirds?" sighed Julia.

"God forbid!" cried Drost, ringing the bell; the servants hurried in. "Pack up!" he exclaimed; "we will leave this place in an hour." The servants hurried out.

"But, dear Julia; motion will restore me—it is all I require."

"That is still worse!" cried Drost, in despair. "The journey will make you better—you will arrive in blooming health—and we shall be laughed at by the tall officer of the Guards, and the rest of your cousins."

This scruple was overruled by two or three deeply distressing sighs from Julia, and she sprang about the room in a delirium of health and pleasure.

"What will the people say!" cried Drost, again thrown into despair; "why, you are dancing!"

"Hamlet, whom you so much admire, was above the prejudices of his time!" said Julia, smiling.

The breakfastless pair sat down to a hearty luncheon.

"Believe me," said Julia, when it was concluded, Gessner was a very great story-teller; people were never intended for a country life."

The carriage was heard rattling over the pavement: the road was rough, but Julia and Drost were happy. They rolled cheerfully down the stony hill, and in the glow of the evening the city lay spread before their eyes.

"How beautifully the sun sets!" said Julia; "what a magnificent spectacle!" and her eyes were fixed on the dome of the opera-house, which was illumined by the golden rays.—"To what advantage is nature always seen in a city. Besides, one hates to have all the enjoyment to one's self. Here we can share it with thousands."

"I begin to fancy," whispered Drost, "that town is the truest Arcadia!"

That very evening Julia was waltzing with her tall cousin of the Guards, and Drost ten Napoleons to the colonel of the regiment. They had discovered the true Arcadia!

Life in Michigan.

An intelligent travelling correspondent of the New York American, who is, if we mistake not, neither more nor less than Mr. Hoffman, the accomplished junior editor of that paper, writes in a letter, under date of Pittsthorpe, Calhoun county, under date of Dec. 23:—"I write to you from a little cottage in a beautiful grove, not far from the banks of the Kalamazoo, where two young gentlemen recently from the east, have erected their tabernacle in this land of enterprise. It is amusing to observe how little singularity people here attach to a mode of life, which in older countries would be looked on as highly eccentric. My entertainers are both young lawyers, liberally educated, and men of much accomplishment, and yet the house in which I am passing the night, with every article of furniture it contains, is of their own manufacture; saw, an axe, a wood knife; and a jack plane being their only tools. It would amuse you not a little to look through the window and see our little group at this moment. One of my companions whose axe and rifle are suspended by wooden hooks to the rafters over his head, is professionally engaged in drawing a declaration at the table upon which I am writing, while the other having got through removing the remains of our game dinner, prepared and cooked by his chums, is now sitting with a long pipe in his mouth, watching a coffee pot which steams up so fragrantly from the live embers, that no light consideration would induce me to part with the interest I have in its contents. Their house which has been thus occupied for three months, is a perfect pattern of neatness, though as it consists of but a single room, no little ingenuity is required to arrange their books, house-keeping apparatus, and sporting equipments, so as to preserve even an appearance of order in such a bandbox. They have already sufficient business, they tell me, to sustain their moderate household, and as the Indians supply them with abundance of provision they have ample leisure to devout to study. It is far from uncommon, however, to meet thus with persons of finished education, and accomplished manners under as humble a roof as this in the wilds of Michigan. For so rapid is the growth of society here, that he who aims at a prominent station in the new community, must be a pioneer far in advance of the growing settlements. Two years ago the first white man raised his log but in the country of Calhonn, it has now a population of 1500, and I have passed an evening in more than one mudplastered wigwam, whose fair and elegant inmates would grace any society, however refined.

FROM THE MOBILE REGISTEL.

SATURDAY EVENING.

Many are the springs of affection and pleasure which the hand of the benificent Creator has opened in our bosoms, but none more pure than tenderness towards children, which seems spontaneous in our nature. The young of every animal is interesting, but around the infant offspring of man is thrown a nameless, but powerful attraction. "Dear is the helpless creature we defend." It is trusting helplessness that endears it to us. Who can behold the smiles of infancy untouched, or listen to its wailings without sympathy?

Painters have delighted to pourtray its graceful attitudes—its beauty and innocence have been the favorite themes of poetry; but to the christian, the considerations of taste are heightened into moral beauty. The simplicity and guilessness of children conveys to him, an image of that purity, which more than all the glories of heaven have won his affection; that flickering flame of life, so often threatened, surrounded by such various dangers, yet so wonderfully preserved, what does its contemplation inspire but a deeper trust in Him who careth for a sparrow? Above all, upon the countenance of the frail and helpless babe, is traced the stamp of immortality; humble is the garb the spirit wears, when it enters on its so-

journ, and many a taint will pass upon it, and storms shake, and sorrows sadden it, yet may not sin, nor care, nor strife, quench that etherial spark lighted by the power of the Everliving. Disguised and feeble as it is, it is a transcript of His eternity. To Him it must return, whether after a long career, renewed, perfected and rejoicing, or debased and trembling; or whether permitted to remain but a fleeting moment upon earth. To those whom time and intercourse with men have taught some bitter lessons of distrust, the sight of joyous childhood suggest thoughts at once serious and tender; its exquisite sense of present enjoyment, its recklessness of the future, and unconciousness of danger, form a strong contrast to the anxieties and caution of riper years. The happiness of youth impresses us more vividly, because experience makes us prophets, and to our informed perception the future casts its shadow before. We know but a little while, and those golden locks must be bleached by care; the smiles which chase each other over that cheerful countenance, shall fade away; evil passion will cloud the open brow; life's struggles will not spare it, sickness and grief will furrow it; who, on the care-worn lineament or passion-stamped features of age, shall trace the serenity of childhood? These seem mournful presages, but

"Where earth's children press,
There must be thoughts of bitterness."

And it is only by keeping in view the high destiny of man, when sorrow and change shall be over, that the heart learns strength to combat the realities, often stern ones too, that meet us as we pass the threshold of childhood.—"Sweet the voice of childhood and their earliest words!" They come to the wearied spirit like emollients to a fevered wound. Who has not felt that the caresses of infancy were indeed "balm to hurt minds?" Men may, and do betray us; the thoughts of childhood are innocent of guile. Men pour upon us the bitter floods of angry and malevolent passion; the the heart of infancy is pure and untroubled as consecrated fountains. With one, all is mistrust and calculation; with the other, all is unreseserved and confiding love. Let me then live much with children; and when jaded by care, or embittered by disappointment, seek refreshment in the love, simplicity, and tranquil joy, which are the blessed companions of early youth—early youth, far alas! evil example and inherent imperfection, soon part that happy association, perhaps forever!

If the smiles, the innocence and numberless endearments of childhood are interesting, there is another view which we are often obliged to take, still more tender and sacred—I allude to the death of infancy. The inanimate remains of an infant is to me an object inexpressibly selemn, awaking emotions grateful, yet humble, and yet pleasing. When we gaze on the little image of clay, illuminated by life for so brief a space, we dare not suppose that light extinct, that the beautiful fabric was formed and inhabited by a living spirit, only to pass a few months or years in feebleness, then lie down forgotten in the clouds of the valley. Who shall charge his Maker with such improvidence of life! Neither can we behold the unsoiled beauty of the dead, and repine that it was so early snatched from the earth's defilement. It is with no thought of terror we approach the infant hushed to sleep in the arms of death; the transition from their harmless life here, to their happy existence above, is so natural, that our affections leap the intervening grave, and repose on scenes solemnly soothing to the soul. Nor can we indulge grief in its bitterness, even over the grave that writes us childless; we may not weep for such "scattered blossoms," if

"Like buds rent off before the blast,
On the cold ground they lie,
They shall be flowers, in heaven's bright bowers,
Where never storm sweeps by."

In the retrospect of man's existence, there is much to lament—enough to alarm; fierce terrible are the conflicts we sometimes experience when bending over the dead, struck down amidst the hurry and guilt of life; but the course of childhood, so short, so serene, leaves nothing to inflict a pang. Children die like the rose, blighted, it is true, in the bud, but we with the dews of heaven; cut off untimely from the parent stem, but spared the sure and slow decay, placed beyond the reach of storm, or the grasp of the spiler, whose rudeness plucks the flower to pieces, and scatters it to the sport of restless winds.

The following interesting and excellent letter is worthy the serious attention of every patriotic Pennsylvanian. It fully refutes all the imaginary objections made to the proposed Reform of our Constitution. The Constitution of Ohio is perhaps nearer what is proposed by the Pennsylvania Reformers, than that of any other State.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Important from Ohio.

Copy of a Letter from Hon. JOHN THOMSON, Member of Congress from Columbianna county, Ohio, published by order of the Reform Association.

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1834.

Gentlemen:—Your communication under date of the 8th, was duly received, but a necessary attention to public duties, prevented me from making a reply at an earlier day.

You state that an extensive effort is now made to procure the amendment of the constitution of Pennsylvania, so as to make it similar in several important points to that of Ohio, and that you are anxious to obtain correct information as to the practical effects of the principles which it is proposed to adopt, and solicit answers to a series of interrogatories which you have propounded to me.

It is matter of rejoicing to me, to learn that the subject of revision and amendment of your constitution, is now under the consideration of the good people of your state—for having been brought up, and having resided in the state of Pennsylvania till my 27th year, I feel many ties binding me to her interest and honor, and shall take great pleasure in contributing my mite, however small and humble it may be, to the promotion of free and liberal principles in her constitution, and public institutions generally; and with those feelings I shall now proceed to consider those interrogatories in the order in which you have presented them, as comprehensively and as briefly as I am capable.

First: You enquire if a large proportion of the citizens in my district are emigrants from Pennsylvania and other states? To this I will answer, that a large proportion are emigrants, because from the youthfulness of that state, a comparatively small number of her voters are her native sons.

2d. You next enquire how are those emigrants and our people generally pleased with the operation of our system of electing Judges by the Legislature, to hold their offices for the term of seven years; and would any considerable portion be friendly to establishing a life tenure of office, or to changing the mode of appointment and the tenure of office? In answer to this, I will state, that the people are all in favor of electing their judges; and all are of opinion that the term of seven years is long enough; and I know of no man who wishes a life tenure in the Judgeship, unless it be some of those who now hold that office, but even they, if the question of an alteration of our constitution to that effect were proposed, I believe would be opposed to it. But it is due to truth to say, on this point, that some of our people are of opinion that the Associate Judges (three in number for each county) ought to be elected by the people of the county, and not by a joint ballot of the Legislature.

3d. You next enquire, how the emigrants from Pennsylvania and our people generally, are suited with the election of Justices of the Peace, by a vote of the people of the township in which the Justice resides, to hold his office for the term of three years; and if there be any large portion favorable to changing this mode of appointment? To this I answer, that I have no doubt that emigrants from Pennsylvania, as well as from all other states, residing in Ohio, are well pleased with that mode of appointment; and no man can be found among us that would prefer or recommend a change. One of the most cogent reasons for our preference of the present mode, is, that if the Justice elected is not a good and satisfactory one, at the end of his three years, he is out of office; and then we try another man, and so on, till we find a good one; but on the other hand, if the first person elected proves to be a worthy man, and a good Justice of the Peace, by his administration of justice prudently and faithfully, we elect him again and again, for I have known men to be continued in the Justice's office by this triennial mode of election, for 21 years in succession.

Before I pass from this point, permit me to say that the remarks which have just been made in relation to the mode, and our reasons for preferring that mode of appointment of Justices of the Peace, are equally applicable to the Judges holding that office for 21 years, when on the other hand, I have known instances in which the people were impatient, in havig to wait for the first seven years, to have the Judge removed.

4th. You next enquire—Is it generally believed to be common for our Judges and Justices of the Peace, to be guilty of partiality or injustice, whether from political motives, or with a view to secure their re-election, or would such practice, if resorted to, aid the incumbent in his prospects of a re-election?

In answer to this interrogatory, I will state that I have never known, or heard of any well founded complaint or partiality in the decisions of Judges or Justices of Peace in consequence of political feeling, or motives, nor with a view to a re-election; and am confident if either Judge or Justice were to use their office for either of those purposes, and it could be discovered, it would absolutely prevent their re-election.

5th. Your next enquiry is if there be any difficulty in finding citizens, sound in judgment and learned in the law, who are willing to accept the office of Judge, under the tenure prescribed by our constitution?

To this I will answer, that notwithstanding the compensation given to our Judges, is low, when compared with the compensation of Judges in most other States, (the Judges of our Supreme Court receiving only $1200 per annum, and the Presidents of Circuits but $1000,) yet we are able to command the very best talents, as well as the best legal acquirements in our State to fill those offices.

6th. You next enquire whether our citizens are satisfied with that part of our constitution which limits the term of service of our Governor and Senators to two years, and renders the Governor ineligible for a re-eleection, after six years.

To this I will say without the least hesitation, that there is hardly a man in our State that would wish for or recommend a change of our constitutions on those two points.

7th. You next enquire—Have our citizens manifested their satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the principle of making appointments to public office by a direct vote of the people, either by recently extending or recently abridging the operation of this principle.

In answer to this inquiry, I will state, that so well satisfied are our citizens with the principle of making appointments to office by a direct vote of the people, as well as with its practical effects, that within a few years past, the state Legislature have, in several instances, passed laws, and giving it to the people by direct vote, such as the County Auditor, County Treasurer, County Recorder, County Surveyor, and Prosecuting Attorney for the county.

8th. You inquire if I have heard any emigrant from Pennsylvania, to our State, express a preference for the constitution of your state, over that of Ohio, and if so, does such preference prevail to any great extent.

To this I will answer, that I have no recollection of ever hearing a single man from Pennsylvania, or any other state, who is a resident of Ohio, gives a preference to the constitution of Pennsylvania, over that of Ohio, but on the contrary, they all give a decided preference to ours, and more particularly on account of the limited power and patronage of the Governor.

After having thus specifically answered your inquiries, I had intended to have made remarks on the mode of electing sheriffs in your state, which always seemed to me perfectly absurd, if not ridiculous, by compelling the people to elect two men, when one only is wanted for the office, and then leaving it to the Governor after all, to say which of the two shall be the sheriff of the county, about which he may know but little.

I had intended likewise to have given some of my views in relation to the powers and patronage of the Governor of your state, especially his negative on the legislation of the State, as well as his immense power of appointing to office—their anti-republican nature, as well as their corrupting consequences, and effects; and also to have submitted some general remarks on this whole subject, but time and circumstances will not permit, and I will only say, that a watchful experience of 27 years residence in the State of Ohio, has led me to the conclusion, that the constitution, and the municipal regulations of that State generally, are indeed far superior to those of Pennsylvania.

I will, therefore, in conclusion, state, that if any thing which I have already said on this important matter, will in any degree contribute to the promotion of the great and highly interesting object, which you, gentlemen, and the association with whom, and for whom, you act, have in view, I shall not only consider myself amply compensated for this, my feeble effort, in the hallowed cause in which you are zealously engaged, but shall also feel it as a high gratification.

Hoping that your exertions, gentlemen, in this praise worthy undertaking, as well as those of the honorable association with whom you act, may be crowned with a happy and abundant success, I shall now, with high considerations of respect for the Association, as well as for yourselves personally, subscribe myself,

Your most sincere friend,
And obedient servant,
JOHN THOMSON.

Peter A. Grotjan, Esq. Chairman of General Committee—and Thomas Earle, Esq. Secretary of the Reform Association of the city and county of Philadelphia.

FROM THE NEW YORK GAZETTE OF YESTERDAY.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship UTICA, *Depeyster*, arrived yesterday from Havre, whence she sailed on the 25th February. The accounts from Paris are only two days later than those previously received by way of London. Among the passengers is our worthy citizen, John Jacob Astor, Esq. The papers contain very little of moment. We make the following summary.

The Duke of Orleans had completely recovered from his late indisposition.

The death of the Duke Ferdinand, Frederick of Wirtemberg, was officially announced at Paris.

Some disturbances had taken place on the Boulevards by a small band of rioters, who were easily put down by the Municipal Guards. The Cavalry, National Guards and Infantry of the Line, paraded the streets during the afternoon and evening of the 23d, Sunday, but nothing serious took place.

At St. Etienne there had been a movement among the Republicans, in which an agent of the Police and a Commissary were killed—but tranquility was restored.

The workmen at Lyons are said to have returned to their labors, and the place was perfectly tranquil.

Several of the German Journals contain letters from Poland, which state that the wounds that lately afflicted that country are being rapidly healed, and that there was an evident desire on the part of the people and the government to assist in restoring prosperity.

Rear Admiral Massieu de Clerval has been appointed to the command of the French squadron in the Levant.

PARIS STOCK EXCHANGE, Feb. 23, half past four.—Arise was anticipated in consequence of the improvement in the London market, but reports of an insurrection at Naples, of a commotion at Brussels, of serious disturbances at Lyons, &c. operated as a check; being generally disbelieved, however, this did not occasion a decline.

A Bordeaux paper of Feb. 10, says, Capt. Newville, from Point Petre, Gaud., reports having fallen in with, Jan, 18, in long. 39, 30 the hull of a vessel which he supposed an American. She was a fine looking herm. brig; all her masts gone, and bowsprit only standing. Her painting was neatly executed in American stern. The stern was without sculpture, and contained 4 windows. The letters of the name were not discernable, but could easily distinguish the word Portland. The vessel appeared to have been some time abandoned.

FROM THE NEW YORK MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

By the packet ship Congress, we have received our file of papers, from the capitol of Mexico, to the 1st and Vera-Cruz to the 5th of March.

The present Government of Mexico appears to be well established. Tranquility prevailed throughout the Republic, with the exception of the two rebels, Bravo and Canalizo, who, with a handful of men, continued to ravage the country; the former, in the state of Mechoacan; and the latter, in that of Mexico. General Vitoria, however, had given a mortal blow to Bravo; who, undeceived by his powerless resistance to the troops of Government, had demanded a capitulation, the first condition of which was, that he and the remainder of his followers (250 in number) should be allowed to leave the central states, retire to Texas, and settle there on the lands of the government. To this proposal General Vitoria refused to comply, insisting that they should lay down their arms, and place themselves at the disposal of the General Government. Bravo's answer had not yet reached the head quarters of General Vitoria, when he sent his last despatches to the Capital. On the other hand, the brave General Megia had defeated, on the 23d of February, the bandit of Canalino, in the neighborhood of Tule, and obliged him to take flight, with 90 cavalry, in the greatest disor- This small faction appears to give very little uneasiness to the Government.

General Santa Ana remained quiet at his farm house, and the Vice-Prosideut Farias continued to give general satisfaction to Congress and the people in general, by his integrity, his activity in the affairs intrusted to his care, and his exertions in resorting order throughout the Republic.

The Congress of Mexico were discussing many important measures of internal administration.

The Executive, wishing to free the capital from a great number of half-pay officers, issued a decree, on the 4th of February, offering lands for cultivation in Texas, to all the officers and soldiers who had been left without employ for having taken up arms against the present government, in the last disturbances. It is to be remarked, that, besides a fair grant of lands, the Government pledges itself to give a sum of of money and a farm stock to each individual.

No Am. vessels were left at Vera Cruz, by the Congress. Among her passengers is Father Peyre, a Spanish missionary, who has resided forty-five years among the Indians of California, and first introduced civilization among them. He has brought with him two Indian boys, to be educated in Europe.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A General System of Education, By Common Schools.

WHEREAS, it is enjoined by the constitution, as a solemn duty, which cannot be neglected without a disregard of the moral and political safety of the people: *And whereas*, the fund for common school purposes, under the act of the second of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, will, on the fourth of April next, amount to the sum of five hundred and forty-six thousand five hundred and sixty-three dollars and seventy-two cents, and will soon reach the sum of two millions of dollars, when it will produce, at five per cent, an increase of one hundred thousand dollars, which, by said act, is to be paid for the support of common schools: *And whereas*, provisions should be made by law, for the distribution of the benefits of this fund to the people of the respective counties of the Commonwealth: Therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the city and county of Philadelphia, and every other county in this Commonwealth, shall each form a school division, and that every ward, township and borough, within the several school divisions, shall each form a school district: *Provided*, That any borough which is or may be connected with a township in the assessment and collection of county rates and levies, shall, with the said township, so long as it remains so connected, form a district; and each of said districts shall contain a competent number of common schools, for the education of every child within the limits thereof, who shall apply, either in person or by his or her parents, guardian or next friend, for admission and instruction.

SECTION 2. It shall be the duty of the sheriff of each county, thirty days previous to the third Friday in September of the current year, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, to give notice, by proclamation, to the citizens of each school district, to hold elections in their respective townships, wards and boroughs, at the places where they hold their elections for supervisors, town councils and constables, to choose six citizens of each school district, to serve as school directors of said districts respectively; which elections shall, on the said day, be conducted and held in the same manner as elections for supervisors and constables are by law held and conducted; and on the day of the next annual election of supervisors in the respective townships, and of constables in the respective cities of this Commonwealth, a new election for directors shall take place in the said townships, boroughs and cities, at which election, and annually thereafter at that time, and in manner and form aforesaid, two directors shall be chosen, who shall serve for three years; the sheriff giving thirty days notice previous to such election.

SECTION 3. It shall be the duty of the said school directors, within ten days after the period of their election, annually to meet in their respective school districts, when each board shall choose, out of their own body, a president and secretary, and a delegate to the joint delegate meeting provided for in the following section; they shall also appoint a treasurer for the district where no township or borough treasurer shall be otherwise appointed; and it shall be the duty of each board, on the day of their first assembling as aforesaid, to divide themselves into three classes, the first of which shall serve until the next election, the second until the second election, and the third until the third election following, so that one-third of each board may be chosen annually; and if any vacancy shall occur, by death or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the board in which such vacancy may occur, to fill the same until the next election.

SECTION 4. On the first Tuesday in November, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and the first Monday in May in each year thereafter, there shall be held, at the county court-house in each division, a joint meeting of the county commissioners and one delegate from each board of school directors within said county or school division, in which it shall be decided whether or not a tax for the expenditure of each district be levied; and if a tax be authorized by a majority of the joint meeting, it shall be apportioned among the several districts as county rates and levies are now by law apportioned. Each delegate to the joint meeting, shall be entitled to receive one dollar per day, for each day's attendanc spent by him in travelling to and from and attending said meeting, to be paid out of the county treasury.

SECTION 5. The appropriations made for the common schools, by the joint meeting, shall be considered part of the authorized estimates of county expenditures, and shall be levied and collected in the usual manner: *Provided*, That no tax shall be less in amount than double the funds which may be furnished to said county or school division, as hereinafter directed, out of the treasury of this Commonwealth, in aid of common schools, organized according to the provisions of this act: *And provided further*, That to constitute a joint meeting, at least two of the county commissioners, and a majority of the delegates of the school districts in each division shall be required, except in such cases as are hereinafter provided; and if no quorum be present, it shall be lawful for them to hold further meetings until one is obtained.

SECTION 6. When such delegate meeting is organized, the vote on the question of making appropriation for common schools shall be taken by yeas and nays, a record whereof shall be kept by the county commissioners, and if it shall be determined, by a majority of said meeting, that no such appropriation shall be made for any division or county, then all the districts whose delegates voted in the negative, shall for that year be entitled to no part of the money appropriated by this act, but the whole amount which such division would have been entitled to, had it determined to make such appropriation for common schools by tax, shall go and be appropriated to such district or districts in said division or county, whose delegates voted in the affirmative, in the ratio of the taxable inhabitants of said district. And the amount of tax levied on such district voting in the affirmative, under the present law for educating the poor gratis, shall be fairly estimated by the commissioners, and paid out of the county treasury to such districts to be added to their common school fund, to entitle the district voting in the affirmative, to the money appropriated by this act, they shall be required to raise no larger tax than would have been required, had every county in the commonwealth voted, to appropriate for common schools as provided for in this act. In case a majority of the districts in any division or county vote in the negative, then the amount of tax to be raised by those districts voting in the affirmative, shall be fixed by a majority of the votes of the delegates of said districts. If on neither the first nor second meeting, a majority of the commissioners and delegates from all the districts any division shall attend, then those present shall proceed in the same manner as if a majority had attended, and their proceedings shall be as valid. If, any division, no district s... thus vote to appropriate, then the mone... which such division would have been entit... shall remain in the State Treasury, for the ... of such division or counties, for the term of ... years from the passage of this act; after wh... time, if such division or counties, or any p... thereof, do not vote so to appropriate, then ... money to which such division would have be... entitled, shall go to, and be divided among s... divisions or counties, as shall thus in whole ... part vote to appropriate: And it shall be ... duty of the county commissioners of each co... ty, in each year after such delegate meet... may have been held, to communicate the p... ceedings thereof to the general superintende... Provided, That in case it shall have been ... termined, by any such delegate meeting, t... no appropriation for common schools should ... made for the current year, the acts of assem... to provide for the education of the poor gr... now in force, shall continue in force, in su... division or county or district, for the curr... year.

SECTION 7. Within twenty days after su... joint meeting of the delegates as aforesaid, ... at such time as such joint meeting shall ... and de,ermine, if said delegate meeting sh... have determined to make an appropriation ... aforesaid, the people of the several school d... tricts shall assemble in their respective wa... or districts, at the usual place of holding wa... or township elections, or at such place as m... be fixed by such delegate meeting; and it sh... be the duty of said delegate meeting, to gi... due notice of the time and place of hold... said meetings of the people in the said sch... districts. And the people of said district, wh... so assembled, shall be organized by appoint... a chairman, and the secretary of the board ... directors of the proper district shall be secre... ry of the said meeting, and shall record ... proceedings of such meeting in the book ... minutes of the said board; or in his abse... that duty shall be performed by some ot... director of the said board. It shall be the d... of the board of directors, to communicate ... such meeting, such matters in reference ... the common schools of the district, as may ... important, which may be considered by su... meeting: And it shall be in the power of t... said meeting to decide, by a majority of vot... whether they will raise for the current year ... sum in addition to that determined on by t... delegate meeting aforesaid, to be applied ... the common schools of the said district; and ... such meeting shall so determine to raise suc... addltional sum, it shall be the duty of the se... retary to certify the same to the supervisors ... the township, or the town council of the bo... ough, as the case may be, whose duty it sha... be to add the same as an increase upon the a... sessment or tax of the said district and t... same shall be collected as township or borou... rates and levies are by law collected.

SECTION 8. It shall be the duty of the sev... ral boards of school directors, to determine t... number of schools to be opened in their respe... tive districts; to cause suitable buildings to b... erected, purchased or hired, for schools; to ap... point capable teachers at liberal salaries; to ... admit scholars; to have the general superinten... dence of the schools of their respective districts; ... to pay the necessary expenses incurred there... by, by orders drawn on the treasurer of the di... trict, signed by the president, & cuontersigned ... by the secretary of the respective boards. *Pro... vided*, That no school director shall receive ... any emolument, whatever, for his services, ex... cept when serving as a delegate, according to ... the provisions of this act; but he shall be ex... empted during the performance of the duties ... of said office, from militia duty, or serving in ... any other township or borough office.

SECTION 9. Whenever it may be necessary ... or convenient to establish a school out of two ... or more adjoining districts, or a majority of ... them, may establish and regulate such school; ... and the expenses thereof shall be divided be... tween said districts, according to the number ... of scholars each district may send to such ... school.

SECTION 10. Whereas, manual labour may ... be advantageously connected with intellectual ... and moral instruction, in some or all of the ... schools, it shall be the duty of the school di... rectors to decide whether such connection in ... their respective districts shall take place or ... not; and if decided affirmatively, they shall ... have power to purchase materials and employ ... artizans for the instruction of the pupils in the ... useful branches of the mechanic arts, and, ... where practicable, in agricultural pursuits: ... *Provided, nevertheless*, That no such connec... tion shall take place in any common school, ... unless four out of the six directors of the dis... trict shall agree thereto.

SECTION 11. It shall be the duty of each ... board of school directors, by two or more of ... their number, to visit every school within ... their school district, at least once in every ... month, and cause the result of said visit ... to be entered in the minutes of the board; and ... it shall be their further duty, to make an annu... al and full report to the district inspectors, to ... be appointed as hereinafter directed, of the sit... uation of each school in their district, the num... ber of scholars, the studies pursued, and wheth... er in connection with manual labour, the num... ber of months in the year the schools shall have ... been opened, the expenses attending each ... school, salary of the teacher, and his or her ... qualifications and general conduct, together ... with such information as may be beneficial in ... forming a just estimate of the value of such ... schools; and this report to the said inspectors ... shall be made on or before the first day of Oc... tober in each year.

SECTION 12. The several courts of Quarter ... Sessions in this Commonwealth shall, annual... ly, at their first session after the election of ... school directors within their respective coun... ties or divisions, appoint two competent citi... zens of each school district, to be inspectors of ... the public schools therein established by this ... act, who shall be exempt during the perfor... mance of the duties of their said office, from ... militia duty, and from serving in any town... ship or borough office.

SECTION 13. It shall be the duty of the school ... inspectors, to visit every school in their res... pective districts, at least once in every three ... months, and as much oftener as they may ... think proper; to inquire into the moral char... acter, learning and ability of the several teach... ers employed therein; they shall have power to ... examine any person wishing to be employed as ... a teacher, and if found qualified and of good ... moral character, shall give him or her a certifi... cate to that effect, naming therein the branch... es which he or she is found qualified to teach, ... which certificate shall be valid for one year ... from the date thereof, and no longer; and no ... person who shall not have obtained such cer... tificate, shall receive from the county treasu... ry, or from the treasury of the commonwealth, ... any compensation for his services.

SECTION 14. The inspectors of any school division, may meet at such times and places as they may deem expedient, and adopt such rules for the examination of teachers and schools, and prescribe such forms for certificates, as they deem necessary to produce uniformity in such examinations and certificates, throughout the school division; and they may, if they deem it inexpedient, appoint days for the public examination of teachers, and require all teachers to be examined in public; and said inspectors, or any one of them, may visit all district schools in their divisions, and examine the same.

SECTION 15. Whenever the inspectors meet together as they are empowered by the preceding section, they shall organize themselves for the proper transaction of business, and each inspector shall be governed by the rules then adopted in his examinations, and observe such forms in his certificates, as shall be prescribed by the majority of the inspectors of the school division thus assembled; and no certificate or qualification shall be given by the inspectors, or any of them, to any teacher, unless he or she be found qualified to teach reading, writing and arithmetic.

SECTION 16. The school inspectors shall minutely examine into the state and condition of the schools, both as respects the progress of the scholars in learning and the good order of the schools, and make an annual report to the superintendent of the public schools, on or before the first Monday in November, of the situation of the schools in their respective districts, founded on their own observations and the report of the respective school directors; to include the character of the teachers; the number of scholars admitted during the year in the several schools under their inspection; the branches of study taught in each school; the number of months in the year during which each school; the number of months in the year during which each school shall have been kept open; the cost of the school houses, either for building, renting or repairing, and all other costs that may have been incurred in maintaining the several schools in their respective districts; and also shall cause the same to be published in the school division, at the expense of the respective city of county.

SECTION 17. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall be superintendent of all the public schools established by virtue of this act, and he shall perform the following duties:

I. Prepare and submit an annual report to the Legislature, containing a statement of the condition of the common schools, estimates and accounts of expenditures of the school moneys, plans for the improvement of the common school system, and all such matters relating to his office of superintendent and to the concerns of the common schools, and he shall deem it expedient to communicate.

II. He shall prepare suitable blank forms, with necessary instructions for making district reports, and for conducting the necessary proceedings under his jurisdiction, and he shall cause the same, together with all such information as he may deem necessary for the furimprovement of the schools, to be transmitted to the several boards of directors.

III. He shall sign all orders on the state treasury for the payment of moneys into the county school funds, but no such order shall be drawn until the county commissioners shall have furnished him with a certificate, which they are hereby required to do, of the amount of school tax required by this act, having been assessed according to the provisions thereof.

IV. If any controversy shall arise in relation to the distribution of the public money, or between the inspectors and directors concerning the duties of their office, an appeal to the superintendent shall be made, who is hereby authorized to settle and adjust all such disputes, without cost to the parties; and all money reasonably expended by him in this, and other matters appertaining to the execution of his duty as superintendent, shall upon due proof, be allowed to him by the auditor general, and paid out of the state treasury.

SECTION 18. The county Commissioners shall transmit an abstract of the accounts, audited by the proper officer, to the superintendent, once every year, on or before the first day of November.

SECTION 19. Seventy-five thousand dollars are hereby appropriated out of the school fund, for 1835, which amount shall be annually thereafter appropriated and paid as hereinafter directed, until the year when the school fund shall yield an interest of 100,000 dollars annually, when that sum shall be distributed in each year amongst the school divisions created by the adoption of this act, in manner following:—The superintendent of common schools shall give notice, in at least one public newspaper in every school division within this commonwealth, for the space of three weeks, of the sum to which such division may be entitled, having reference in such distribution to the number of taxable inhabitants in said division; and these funds shall be again distributed to the different districts, in proportion to the taxables of said districts, according to the provisions of this act; and as soon as practicable thereafter, the said superintendent shall cause the distributive share of each school division entitled thereto, to be paid to the county treasurer; which share shall be apportioned amongst the respective districts of the several divisions, according to the said principle of distribution prescribed for the superintendent; and the same rule shall be observed in the distribution of the proceeds of the tax imposed upon the county for the same purpose, by the delegate meeting hereinbefore provided for.

SECTION 20. All moneys that may come into the possession of the county treasurers, for the use of any school district or districts within their respective divisions, shall be paid over by the said treasurers to the treasurers of the said districts respectively, at such times as the commissioners of the respective counties shall order and direct. And the bond of a county treasurer shall be forfeited, by any failure to comply with the duties enjoined upon him by this act

SECTION 21. The treasurer of the respective townships and boroughs, where such officers are appointed, shall be treasurers for their respective school districts, and all moneys belonging to a district for the support of schools, whether the same be derived from appropriations by the state contributions, from the county treasury, private donations, or otherwise, shall be placed in the custody of the treasurer thereof, and shall be paid out on orders drawn by the president of the board of directors, by order of said board; and the accounts of the said board shall be audited and adjusted, as other accounts of the townships and boroughs are directed by law to be audited and adjusted; and the said treasurer shall be required to give to the board of directors, good and sufficient security for the safe keeping and faithful application of the funds entrusted to his care, in all cases where the said treasurer shall be appointed by the said board of directors: *Provided*, That the several duties of district treasurers in the cities of Philadelphia, Lancaster and Pittsburg, shall be performed by the treasurer of the respective counties, and their accounts shall be audited and settled by the county auditors, as in other cases.

SECTION 22. The county commissioners of each county in the Commonwealth, shall have power to take and hold, in fee simple or otherwise, any estate, real or personal, which shall be given by any person or persons, or bodies corporate, for the use of any school division within the said county.

SECTION 23. The supervisors of every township, and the town council of every borough forming a school district, shall have power to purchase, hold and receive real and personal property of all descriptions, that may be necessary for the establishment and support of schools, and the same to sell, alien and dispose of, whenever it shall be no longer required for the uses aforesaid. And in all cases where real estate is held by trustees, for the general use of the neighborhood, or a school house, or its appendages, it shall be lawful for the said trustees, the survivor or survivors of them, to convey the same to the supervisors or town council of the proper district; and from thenceforth; the said supervisors or town council shall hold the said property, for the same term and for the same uses for which it was granted to the said trustees.

SECTION 24. That it shall be the duty of the treasurer of each county for the time being, to receive all the moneys, from whatever sources they may arise or become due, that are to be distributed and applied to the support of schools created under the provision of this act, within said county, to keep a just and true account of all his receipts and payments, which the auditors of the county shall audit settle and adjust, in like manner as they shall audit, settle and adjust his accounts as county treasurer, which accounts, so audited shall be transmitted to the superintendent of common schools, by the county commissioners, as directed by this act. And the said treasurer's accounts shall contain a true statement of all moneys received during the year, for the use of any school or schools of any division or district of his county, designating in said accounts, from what sources said moneys have been derived, and such account shall be sworn or affirmed to by him.

SECTION 25. Upon settlement of the account of such treasurer, if any balance is found due by him, the transcript of such balance may be filed in the court of common pleas of the proper county, the same shall be a lien upon the real estate of such treasurer, in like manner as balance due by him to the county and commonwealth are made liens by act of assembly.

SECTION 26. So much of any act of the General Assembly as is hereby altered or supplied, is hereby repealed, except the act and its supplements now in operation in the city and county of Philadelphia, entitled "An act to provide for the education of children at the public expense within the city and county of Philadelphia," which is made concurrent with the provisions of this act, and is in no wise to be considered as altered, amended or repealed, except so far that the citizens of said city and county shall be entitled to receive their due proportion and share of any money which may be appropriated out of the school fund, by the legislature, in pursuance of the provision of this act.

SECTION 27. Immediately after the passage of this act, the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause circular letters, with the said act attached thereto, to be addressed to the sheriff of each county, and it shall be the duty of the sheriff aforesaid, to publish the same in two or more newspapers in his county, if so many be published therein, for three successive weeks, in such manner as shall secure the timely organization, under this act, according to the provisions thereof, the expense to be defrayed out of the county treasury.

WM. PATTERSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOS. RINGLAND,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The first day of April 1834.
GEO: WOLF.

THE ADVOCATE.

Thursday, April 10, 1834.

A DUN.

To such of our subscribers as have not paid for the last year, we must say that their payments have now become due. We have requested them repeatedly to give us the small amount of their subcription. Our own debts must be paid. Our Paper, Ink, Journeymen, &c. all claim *money*, and money must be had. From our subscribers it must come. The amount is small to them individually, but to us it is much in the aggregate. To those who have paid we return thanks, and to those who have not paid, we request that they will call immediately and liquidate our claims.

The Marietta Temperance Society met in Zion's Church, on Tuesday evening last. A very large number was in attendance, the building being filled. The meeting was addressed in a very impressive and eloquent manner by John K. Findlay, Esq. of Lancaster, and Ashbel Green, Jr. Esq. of Columbia. Additional remarks were made by Mr. Taggart, the Rev. Mr. Douglass, and Henry Haldeman, Esq. A deep interest in the cause is felt in this place, and the Society is increasing in its numbers. So long as its operations shall be conducted with prudence we hope it will prosper.

We do not know who is the author of "*Orestes.*" His communication cannot come under consideration until a responsible name is given. We are not acquainted with the hand writing.

In Congress, on last Friday, the previous question on Mr. Polk's resolutions, was demanded, and the motion carried. It was resolved that the Bank of the United States ought not to be re-chartered Yeas 135, Nays 82.

It was resolved secondly, That the public deposites ought not to be restored to the Bank of the United States. Yeas 119, Nays 109.

It was resolved, thirdly that the State Banks ought to be continued as the places of deposite of the public money, and that it is expedient for Congress to make further provision by law, presenting the mode of selection the securities to be taken, and the manner and terms on which they are to be employed.

The fourth resolution provides for a personal inspection of the Bank of the United States, or any of its branches, by a committee and was decided by Yeas 174, Nays 54.

We give the yeas and nays on the second resolution as it may be considered a test of the two parties.

YEAS.—Messrs. John Adams, William Allen, Anthony, Beale, Bean, Beardsley, Beaumont, John Bell, Blair, Bockee, Boon, Bouldin, Brown, Bunch, Bynum, Cambreling, Carmichael, Carr, Casey, Chaney, Chinn, Samuel Clark, Clay, Coffee, Connor, Cramer, Day, Dickerson, Dickinson, Dunlop, Forester, Wm. K. Fuller, Galbraith, Gillet, Gilmer, Joseph Hall, Thomas H. Hall, Halsey, Hamer, Hannegan, Joseph M. Harper, Harrison, Hatheway, Hawkins, Hawes, Henderson, Howell, Hubbard, Abel Huntington, Inge, Jarvis, R. M. Johnson, Noadiah Johnson, Cave Johnson, Seaborn Jones, Benjamin Jones, Kavanagh, Kinnard, Lane, Lansing, Laporte, Lawrence, Luke Lea, Thomas Lee, Leavitt, Loyall, Lucas, Lyon, Lytle, Abijah Mann, Joel K. Mann, Mardis, John Y. Mason, Moses Mason, McCarty, McIntire, McKay, McKinley, McLene, McVean, Miller, Henry Mitchell, Robert Mitchell, Muhlenberg, Murphy, Osgood, Page Parks, Parker, Patterson, Dutee J. Pearce, Peyton, Franklin Pierce, Pierson, Plummer, Polk, Pope, Schenck, Schley, Shinn, Charles Slade, Smith, Spangler, Spreight, Standifer, Stoddert, Sutherland, William Taylor, Francis Thomas, Thomson, Turrill, Vanderpoel, Wagener, Ward, Wardwell, Wayne, Webster, Whallon,—119.

NAYS—Messrs. John Q. Adams; Heman Allen; John J. Allen; Chilton Allan; Archer; Ashley; Banks; Barber; Barnitz; Barringer; Baylies; Beaty; James M. Bell; Binney; Briggs; Bull; Burd; Cage; Campbell; Chambers; Chilton; Choate; Claiborne; William Clark; Clayton, Clowney, Corwin; Coulter; Crane; Crockett; Darlington; Warren R. Davis; Amos Davis; Davenport; Deberry; Deming; Denny; Dennis; Dickson, Duncan; Ellsworth; Evans; Edward Everett; Horace Everett; Ewing; Felder; Fillmore; Foot; Foster; Philo C. Fuller; Fulton; Gholson; Gordon; Graham; Grayson; Grennell; Griffin; Hiland Hall, Hard; Hardin; James Harper; Hazeltine; Heath; J. W. Huntingdon; Jackson; W. C. Johnson; King; Geo. W. Lay; Lincoln; Martindale; Marshall; McComas; McDuffie; McKennan; Mercer; Milligan; Moore; Pinckney; Potts, jr; Ramsay; Reed; Rencher; Selden; William B. Shepard; A. H. Shepperd; William Slade; Sloane; Stewart; Wm. P. Taylor; Philemon Thomas Tompkins; Turner; Tweedy; Vance; Vinton; Watmough; Edward D. White; Frederick Whittlesey; Elisha Whittlesey; Wilde; Williams; Wilson; Young.—104.

MIDDLETOWN BANK.—We have been requested to state that this bank is solvent, and that the reports of its failure which are in circulation are entirely groundless.

The river has been rising for the last two days, and is in excellent boating order.

The Education Bill as passed by both Houses of the Legislature and signed by the Governor, will be found in another part of our paper.

The Improvement Bill has also passed both houses, and been sent to the Governor for his signature.

The latest European arrivals state, that a serious riot recently occurred in Liverpool between the Leinster and Ulster Irish factions. They had fought three pitched battles in the county of Cheshire.

In Parliament, Lord Althorp stated that it was his intention to introduce a bill for reforming the Reform Bill.

General Lafayette had nearly recovered.

There seems to be some disaffections in Lyons and Paris, among the operatives.

In Spain the Monks of Salamanca have openly declared against the Queen, several of whom have been arrested. The other monks on learning this, assembled and proceeded to the prison to release them; but the students of Salamanca took to arms, attacked the monks, and put them to route, killing a great number of them. They afterwards stormed their convent, and pillaged it.

General Valdez has been removed from the command of the army of operatives in the north to make room for Quesada. Valdez was appointed Captain General of Guipuscoa and Viceroy of Navarre. The northern provinces are clear of insurgents. Officers and men were deserting the insurgent ranks and imploring clemency.

Don Miguel is losing ground in Portugal.

The Emperor of Austria had been seriously ill but was recovering.

All men think all men mortal,
But themselves———

A venerable farmer in Montgomeryshire, whose age was on the wrong side of eighty, waited the other day upon his landlord, in order to obtain a renewal of his lease, which expires next Lady-day. His farm being at an easy rent (rather contrary to the present custom) might be advanced considerably; but as the farmer is an honest old tenant, the owner of it did not wish to advance upon him, only asked him for how long a time he would wish to renew his lease? To which the old gentleman answered, "For ninety-nine years!" The landlord (tho' willing to accommodate him with it at a moderate rent, was not willing that a very distant relation of his should enjoy the same indulgence) expostulated with the farmer on the impropriety of granting a lease to a man of his age for so long a time, having neither wife, child, nor grand-child; therefore proposed to renew it for twenty one years. The old tenant, not relishing this proposal, exclaimed in a very angry manner.—"What! do you expect that I will subject myself to remove, or quit, at the expiration of twenty or thirty years! No, no, I can assure you Sir, that I am not such a noodle." The gentleman, in hopes of dissuaging his displeasure, offered to renew the lease for the term of the old man's natural life. On this a visible change appeared in the old farmer's countenance, who having a half-pint mug in his hand, filled it with ale to the brim, and taking his landlord by the hand, said with tears of joy in his eyes, "Master, this is the best offer I ever had in my life, and far preferable to the ninety-nine years; therefore I'll drink your health in this bumper, wishing you may long live to enjoy your estate and I my new lease."

English paper.

BUTTON FACTORY.

The annexed account of the Button factory at Attleboro, Mass. is from the Dedham Patriot.

The establishment is situated on the Ten Mile River, and the machinery is carried by water power. The number of hands employed is 75—of whom are 30 females. They manufacture about 100 gross per day. At different times they have produced various kinds—from 1826 to 1832, they manufactured the common gilt, which competed in a good degree with the English. Since 1832 they have manufactured all the varieties which the market demands, the common button, the Navy, Military, Fancy and Sporting buttons, —which have been acknowledged superior to any other in the market, in the beauty, finish and durability of the work. This company has brought the manufacture of this article to such perfection, by various improvements and the skill of the workmen, as to compete fully with all others in the market, whether domestic or foreign—indeed if proper encouragement should be given by adequate protection to this branch of industry, it would soon be sufficient to supply all our home demands and exclude the foreign entirely from our markets.—This company have received all the contested premiums which have been offered by the Institutes of New York, Philadelphia and Boston—sometimes jointly with others.

A common gilt button which appears when finished so simple, undergoes in the course of being manufactured over thirty different processes—some of which require great skill and experience. Each button is separately handled twenty-one times. It furnishes for females a neat and profitable occupation.

The capital employed by this establishment is about 50,000 dollars. They use in gilding about 15,000 dollars worth of pure gold, generally obtained in its natural state, and consume 40 tons of Lehigh coal annually.

Agencies for the sale of this article have been established in all the principal cities in the Union. Some of the articles have been exported to foreign countries. The button now manufactured is equal in every respect to the English, and perhaps superior in durability.

Another manufactory of Buttons was established in Attleborough in 1832 by a different firm, under the name of Robinson, Hall & Co. This establishment now employs nineteen hands, of whom ten are females.—An enlargement is making which when completed will require an additional number of hands. This company manufactures the Plain Metal Buttons—both coat and vest button of three different prices, and produces about seventy five gross per day.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Apprehension of two Poets and Pickpockets.

The readers of the National Intelligencer are already informed that many successful demonstrations have lately been made upon the pockets of several of our citizens and other persons visiting the Capitol. Not long since, an honorable Member of Congress lost his pocket-book, containing a large sum of money. Yesterday, Mr. Emmons, of Seventh street, while attending the debates, in the gallery of the Senate, had his pocket-book (containing a negotiable note for $200) dexterously abstracted from its usual lodgment. It appears that, so very skilfully was this abstraction made, that Mr. Emmons did not feel the slightest "pressure" from the light-fingered *professor*, who made the "removal of his deposites." Being naturally anxious for the "restoration" thereof as speedily as possible, Mr. Emmons immediately applied to Madison Jeffers, one of our active police officers. Jeffers (who, with John B. Gray, a very efficient officer, from Georgetown, have had, for some time past, their eye fixed on certain suspicious characters) made a sudden pounce upon two of them, at a respectable tavern in this city, last evening, about sundown. The result proved that those vigilant officers were on the right scent, and had not mistaken their men. Not only was Mr. Emmon's pocket-book, and note for $200 found on the person of one of these *chevaliers d'industrie*, but four or five other pocket and bill books, divested, however, of their most valuable contents. One small wallet, containing a Tennessee bank note for $5, is among the property taken from the prisoner. It was probably abstracted from the owner's pocket yesterday. Mr. Gray has informed the writer that both the prisoners are very notorious, skilful, and desperate pickpockets; that they have been immured in Sing Sing prison. One of them calls himself *John Lee*, alias *John Hicks*, alias *John Francais*. The other is called *John Wilson, Wm. B. Green.*—While at the Magistrate's office, these fellows (young men not more than 25, apparently) made a most desperate resistance. Wilson dealt Jeffers a tremendous hit in the face. They were, however, finally tied, hand-cuffed, and conducted to jail. Among the papers taken from these *accomplished* pick-pockets, is a manuscript poem, against the cruelties in Sing Sing, entitled "Facts as they are."

OBSERVER.

March 27th, 1834.

Liberal Donation.

The Stock Exchange have this day voted a donation for $250 for the relief of the Polish exiles. This is an act of benevolence that greatly redounds to their credit, and we hope the example may be followed by other associations.

N. Y. Cour. Enq.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

Successful Balloon Ascension.

The daring undertaking of Mr. MILLS, a young Baltimore mechanic, to ascend from Federal Hill, in a balloon of improved construction, made by himself, took place yesterday afternoon, and was completely successful. A more beautiful and imposing ascent could not have been made by the most experienced aeronaut. The preparations were commenced in due season, but owing to the prevalence of a fresh wind from the west, the inflation was not finally completed until ten minutes before five o'clock, P. M. As soon as the last cord was cut, the balloon ascended majestically for a short distance, and floated along in a horizontal direction towards the east. The intrepid aeronaut, after saluting the thousands of spectators beneath him, and waving his flag, then discharged a portion of his sand ballast, when he immediately arose to a very great height. He continued to be borne along by the wind, at this extreme elevation, for fifteen or twenty minutes, when he was seen to descend to a comparatively lower region. The balloon was in sight for about half an hour, and then appeared to be over the Bodkin (or southern) Point, at the mouth of the Patapsco.

Altogether, the young adventurer deserves great credit for his perseverance, energy and courage. We hope he was well rewarded in other respects for the expense which he must have incurred. The ascent has been pronounced by every one to have been the finest ever exhibited in this city, and the self-possession of Mr. Mills is the theme of general admiration.

P. S. A gentleman who observed Mr. Mills's movements with a good glass, informs us that he saw the balloon descending some where about Magothy, and near the Bay shore, as he supposes; that it rose again and was visible for a few moments above the trees, and that it subsequently descended—finally, as he thinks, either at Magothy, or on Kent Island.

DEAF AND DUMB PERSONS IN 1830.—Portugal, 1,950, population 3,000,000; Spain, 7,150 population 10,000,000; France, 20,800, population, 32,000,000; Italy, 13,000, population 20,000,000; Switzerland, 4,000, population 2,000 000; Germany, 31,657, population, 41,223,000; Hungary, 6,139, population, 9,444,000; Low countries, 3,900, population 2,000,000; Denmark, 1,590, population 1,800,000; Sweden and Norway, 2,470, population 3,800,000;—European Russia, 28,667, population 44,118,000 Poland, 2,405, population 5,700,000; Great Britain, 13,650, population 21,000,000. Altho' there is not a great difference in the relative numbers of these unfortunate beings, in the countries here named, yet the care which is taken of them is not the same in each. In many of these kingdoms, scarcely any solicitude is felt for them, and no pains are bestowed on their education; consequently they are reduced to a perfect state of imbecility. In Germany there are 48 institutions set apart for their reception, in France 26, in England 11, and in Switzerland 5; but in most of the other countries there are not more than one or two receptacles of this kind. In Russia, where there are more than 28,000 deaf and dumb, there are only two institutions.—*London Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Ancient Tavern.

One of the oldest tavern stands in Bristol county, is in the town of Attleborough, now owned and occupied by Colonel Israel Hatch. A public house has been kept on that spot, without intermission, for one hundred and sixty-four years. It is situated on the Boston and Providence turnpike. The first house was built by John Woodcock, in 1670, and was used for a garrison in the time of Philip's war. In April 1694, it was sold to John Devotion, who, in 1711, disposed of it to John Daggett. In 1722, it went into possession of the Maxcy family, who retained it until 1780, when it became the property of Col. Hatch. The old garrison was torn down in 1806, having stood one hundred and thirty-six years, and a relic of the timber is preserved in the room of the Massachusetts Historical Society in this city. A handsome and commodions tavern, sixty feet square, now occupies the spot; but one room of the old garrison is still preserved, carved over "With many a long forgotten name."

Traveller.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Marietta	*Balt.*	*Phil.*
FLOUR (wheat)	$4,12½	4,50	4,50
RYE FLOUR	300	3,25	3,25
CORN	40	50	50
WHEAT	90	95	95
RYE	55	66	66
OATS	25	31	30
CLOVERSEED	4,00	4,25	4,25
WHISKEY	18	20	20
FLAXSEED	150	1,60	1,62
BUTTER	15	"	"
EGGS	8		"

PRICES OF LUMBER.

The following are the prices of the different kinds of Lumber for Sale in this borough. viz:

W. P. Panel Boards Pr. M.	$25,00
Do. do. First common " "	16,00
Do. do. Second com. " "	$11,50 to 12,00
Do. do. Cullings " "	$8,00 to 900
Plank one inch, same rate	" "
First common yellow pine	$20,00 to 24,00
Second common do do	15,00
Shingles from $5,00 to	10,00
Scantling white Pine from $10,00	to 12,00
Do. Hemlock	9,00
Cherry boards from $15,00 to	24,00
Locust posts finished, pr. 100	from $35 to 45,00
Do do rough " "	from $18 to 25,00
Hogshead Staves pr. m. "	from $20 to 25,00
Barrel do " "	from $7, to 10,00
Chair Plank good	20,00
Sawed pine and Hemlock Rails pr. 100 from	$7 to 8,50

Notice.

There will be an adjourned meeting of the "Thespian Library Association," at their Hall, on Tuesday evening, April 15, where all Members are particularly requested to attend. By order of the Managers,

ANDREW LEADER, *Secretary.*

Marietta, April 10, 1834.

C. Inhofe.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has removed directly opposite to his former stand and a few doors below John Clements tavern, where in addition to his former stock he has received a fresh supply of

Groceries, Liquors, and Confectionary,

with various other articles in his line all of which will be sold low for cash.

Marietta, April 10, 1834.

POETRY.

FROM THE EBENSBURG SPY.

A Sketch.

I saw her in the bloom of youth—more fair,
More beautiful than any flower that grows,
When Spring's mild zephyrs fan the perfumed air,
And Nature's rich varieties unclose.

'Twas on the morning of her wedding-day,
And she appeared in all her loveliness;
While every eye that looked thereon was gay;
And every tongue was exercised to bless.

Her mother's solace, and the village pride,
Not envy's self presumed with tainted breath
To mar the prospects of the blushing bride,
Or doubt the virtue of her plighted faith.

Again I saw her: years had intervened,
And each brought sorrow: as a lily pale,
Crushed by some rude and sudden grasp, she leaned
Upon the stem—itself not half so frail!

Death had been busy in her heart's best home,
And all her hopes and all her joys were gone:
Her child and partner slumbered in the tomb,
And she was left in this wide world alone!

The lustre from her cheek had disappeared;
Her eye had lost its youthful brilliancy;
And now no other agony she feared,
But prayed in peace and quietness to die!

Her pray'r was answered: on a beauteous night,
When stars unnumbered met the upward gaze,
Her spirit, freed from trouble, winged its flight
To join the concert of eternal praise! Z.

Love and Reason.

Love and Reason met together,
On this question:—it was whether
Beauty or a polished mind
Was the best of human kind!

Give me sense, dame Reason cried;
'Tis worth all the world beside,
No, cried the little urchin, Love,
Beauty is all else above.

If Love and Reason could agree,
How different were our destiny;
Then marriage would bring pleasant weather,
And all the world live well together.

WHY DON'T HE COME?

BY H. F. GOULD.

The ship has anchored in the bay!
They've droop'd her weary wings, and some
Have mann'd the boats and come away;
But where is he? why don't he come?

Among the throng, with busy feet,
My eye seeks him it cannot find:
While others haste their friends to greet;
Why, why is he so long behind?

Because he bade me dry my cheek,
I dried it, when he went from us—
I smiled with lips that could not speak;
And now, how can he linger thus?

I've felt a brother's parting kiss,
Each moment since he turned from me,
To lose it only in the bliss
Or meeting him where can he be?

I've reared the rose he bade me rear—
I've learned the song he bade me learn,
And nursed the bird, that he might hear
Us sing to him at his return.

I've braided many a lovely flower,
His dear, dear picture to enwreathe,
While doating fancy, hour by hour,
Has made it smile and seen it breathe.

I wonder if the flight of time,
Has made the likeness now, untrue;
And if the sun of foreign clime,
Has touched him with a darker hue.

For I have watched until the sun
Has made my longing vision dim,
But cannot catch a glimpse of one
Among the crowd, that looks like him.

How slow the heavy moments waste,
While thus he stays! where, where is he?
My heart leaps forth—haste, brother! haste!
It leaps to meet and welcome thee!

"The bird will wait his master long,
And ask his morning gift in vain:
Yet both must now forget the song
Of joy, for sorrow's plaintive strain.

"The face whose shade thy tender hand
Has wreathed with flowers is changed!
but sea
Nor sun, nor air of foreign land
Has wrought the change, for where is he?

"Where? ah! the solemn deep, that took
His form, as with their sad farewell
His brethren gave the last, last look,
And lowered him down—that deep must tell!

"But ocean cannot tell the whole—
The part that death can never chill
Nor floods dissolve—the living soul,
Is happy, bright, and blooming still.

"And nobler songs than e'er can sound
From mortal voices, greet his ear?
Where sweeter, fairer flowers are found
Than all he left to wither here.

"This, this is why he does not come,
Whom thy fond eye has sought so long!
Wait till thy days have filled their sum;
Then find him in an angel throng!"

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Marietta, Lancaster county Pa. April 1, 1834.

A
Atherton B. Stephen, Albright Henry.
B
Briteman John, Bender David, Betrone Geo. Beam Martin.
C
Clark L. Uriah, Collins Michael.
D
Deplay John.
F
Fausnought Elizabeth, Fengerd Andrew.
G
Gamber John, 2, Gilman Mary, Gorl Henry.
H
Harkins Dennis, Hiestand Jacob, 2, Hantz Andrew, 2, Hutton Rebecca, Hyple Sarah, Heisler Charles, Haines Henry.
J
Jacobs Jonathan, Johnson Marian,
K
Kelley John, Keushter John.
L
Lecture Wm., Lattin Esther, Lewis Abel.
M
McMulta Cormick, Myers John, McEllroy Samuel, Mumma John.
P
Philip Jno., Pennington B. Jno.
R
Rice Wm., Ream Jno., Ream Geo.
S
Shenberger Henry, Sharper Rachel, 2, Shuler Geo. Sherer Christ, Smith Izrael, Sands Wm., Sowders Sam.
W
Winchell Abraham, Waldman Joseph.

JACOB GLATZ, P. M.
Marietta, April 3, 1834.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Maytown, Lancaster county Pa., April 1, 1834.

John Kugle, Christian Grove, 2, Catharine Sultzbaugh, Samuel Hackenberger, John Smith, Mr. Johnston, John Hanes, Conrad Sigler, John M. Whitehill, Michael Brenneman, John S. Brenneman, Hetty Lynch, John Rumbough, 2, Andrew Hershey, Christian Leichty, Samuel Tomlinson, Henry Eagle, Jacob Like, Isaac Strohue, William Brown, Joseph Leager, Jacob Kulp, Mary Wilson, Elizabeth Maize, Mary Poist.

GEORGE FERREE, P. M.
Maytown, April 3, 1834.

The People's Magazine.

The first volume of the PEOPLE'S MAGAZINE, which is just completed, was commenced as an experiment. The unqualified approbation it has every where received, and the large list of subscribers it has already obtained, induce the Publishers to continue their efforts to make the work what they intended from the first—a permanent *family magazine*,—one, too, which shall be still more worthy of the high character it sustains. In pursuance of this determination, they will withhold no pains or expense. They have already secured such aid in the editorial department, as they deem necessary to the accomplishment of their purpose.

The great object of the *People's Magazine*, then, is to convey *useful instruction*, in plain and familiar, but chaste language, and in the *cheapest possible form*, to every cottage and fireside in the land. There are few families, to be found, who cannot afford to spend one dollar a year, for a visiter, twice a month, which shall give them valuable information and advice, on subject connected with their usefulness and happiness—which, while it shall not fail to *interest* and *amuse*, shall have still higher and nobler purposes in view—the improvement of the *mind*, and the cultivation of the *heart*.

Natural History will continue to receive, as it deserves, a considerable share of our attention. This science embraces many more topics than at first view might be supposed. Whatever relates to the character, nature, or internal structure, of *men*, *animals*, and *things*, is properly a subject of natural history.

But we shall not confine ourselves wholly to the animal, the vegetable and the mineral kingdoms of *nature*. We shall launch out, often, into *history, arts, manufactures*, &c. The pages of history are full of instruction. *Biography* will also be deemed an appropriate subject. In short, nothing which is calculated to benefit the minds and hearts of our readers, will be intentionally excluded.

We do not expect, in a semi-monthly magazine, to present all the important intelligence of the day, but only such as may be deemed of permanent value, as a matter of record. Even this will sometimes appear late. But delay has its advantages. Much mischief has been done, and many unnecessary pangs inflicted, by an unjudicious eagerness to circulate early intelligence. Every one will recollect instances, where the public press has in this way widely circulated false statements. These evils the People's Magazine will endeavor to avoid.

Engravings of a superior character will continue to be furnished; but while we labor, in this way, to render the work attractive, we intend much more. We believe the good engravings may be made to do something more than to amuse, or even illustrate. We believe they may be made to cultivate the mind, chasten the imagination, develope taste, and benefit the heart. Shall the teachers of vice find engravings an important aid in accomplishing—unworthy ends in vitiating the taste and imagination—and shall the teachers of virtue neglect to turn them to a good account, in the *promotion of human happiness?*

TERMS.—*Published every other Saturday, at* ONE DOLLAR *a year*, in advance. Six copies for five dollars.

The postage of this Magazine is three quarters of a cent for 100 miles, and one cent and a quarter only for the greatest distance. By special decision of the Post-master General.

LILLY, WAIT, & CO.,
Publishers, 121, *Washington St.* Boston.
Subscriptions received at this office.

LUMBER Yard.

In the Eastern part of Marietta.

J. GROSH.

GRATEFUL for past favors, informs his old customers, and a generous public, that he still continues to keep on hand and at his old stand, LUMBER of every description, among which are.

White and Yellow Pine Boards,

and Plank, 20 and 24 inch Shingles, Joists, Rafters and Scantling from 10 to 40 feet long and from 3 by 4 to 7 by 8 inches thick.

Hewed Timber,

of several lengths and sizes. Ready made and rough Locust Post, Pine and Hemlock Rails, Hogshead and Barrel Staves.

Also STONE COAL, of the best quality by the ton. All of which he is determined to sell low for CASH, or approved short credits.

Marietta, July 18, 1833.

Lumber YARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has in addition to his former stock of lumber a large assortment of long timber, Joist, Scantling, and Rafters; Timber from 10 to 50 feet in length, Joist from 10 to 22 feet, scantling from 10 to 24 feet, Rafters from 10 to 27 feet, iall of which he offers for sale at the current prices—between two and three hundred thousand Shingles at a reduced price.

JAMES MEHAFFEY.
Marietta, Jan. 31, 1833.

A. M. Beatty,

AUCTIONEER and VENDUE CRIER.

Respectfully informs the people generally, both in Town and Country, that he continues to attend to the above business and may be found by inquiring of *Samuel McKinney* in Front Street Marietta.

Referencences as to capacity enquire of
WILLIAM CHILD,
SAMUEL HOPKINS.
JOHN H, GOODMAN,
October 12, 1833,

COFFEE HOUSE HOTEL.

No. 38, SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER thankful for the encouragement that he has received, from his friends and the public since he commenced the above establishment, respectfully informs them that he still continues at the same place, and hopes by his attention to the comforts of his Guests to merit a share of their patronage.

JOHN S. BAKER.
March 7, 1833.

New and Splendid Assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS

Just Received at the Store of Forster & Law

Consisting in part of

Cloths, Cassimeres,

fashionable SATINETTS, CASHMERE & TIBAT SHAWLS, and a great variety of Goods suitable for the present and approaching season, which are offered uncomonly low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE, by the subscribers,

FORSTER & LAW.
Marietta October 24, 1833.

Notice

Is hereby given that MARKS SNYDER of the Borough of Marietta, on the 20th of January, A. D. 1834, executed a voluntary deed of assignment to the subscribers, for the benefit of his creditors. All persons indebted to said Marks Snyder, are requested to pay the same without delay; and those having claims, to present the same to the subscribers duly authenticated.

JACOB GLATZ,
JOHN BARR.
January 30, 1834 Assignees of Marks Snyder

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE!

HOUSES, BARNS, GOODS, LUMBER YARDS, and other property insured, on application at the agency office of the Franklin Fire Insurance company of Philadelphia next door below the office of the Columbia Spy.

Columbia, May 11th, 1833.

GOODS

selling off at first cost for cash.

The subscribers having determined to close their business in this place as soon as possible, would call the attention of the public to their EXTENSIVE assortment of MERCHANDIZE which they are now offering for sale at first cost.

C. HERTZLER & WILSON.
Marietta Sept. 5th, 1833.

Notice.

ALL persons in any way indebted to the subscribers are hereby respectfully notified to come forward and discharge their respective accounts immediately, or abide with the consequences. ALSO persons having claims against the firm are requested to present them for settlement.

HERTZLER & WILSON.
Sept. 5. 1833.

ASHBEL GREEN, JR.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

COLUMBIA, PA.

OFFICE at the corner of Locust and Second Streets, next to the Printing Office.

A. G. Jr. will attend at Marietta on every Thursday, for the transaction of business, an may be found at Libhart's Hotel.

Job Printing

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

HARDWARE, Drugs, Paints, Oils and DYE STUFFS.

The subscriber still continues to keep, an has on hand a good supply of

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, DYE STUFFS, AND SHOP FURNITURE,

which he offers on the best terms to those who will favor him with their custom.—Also, a general supply of

PATENT MEDICINES, GROUND SPICES Mahogony Venires, Swaim's Celebrated Panacea,

for the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism and all disorders arising from a bad state of the blood; this medicine has been recommended by the best Physicians of Philadelphia. All orders will be thankfully received and particular pains taken that no accidents or mistakes may occur. A liberal discount will be allowed to Physicians and wholesale dealers.

J. T. ANDERSON,
Marietta, Jan. 23, 1834.

Valuable Property

For Sale.

The Subscriber offers at Private Sale, that large and commodious

Brick Dwelling House,

AND LOT OF GROUND,

n the Borough of Marietta, now occupied by him as a Store and dwelling house. The property is situated on the South East corner of Market Square, very advantageous for doing public business, the Lot is under the best improvement, being supplied with a well of never failing water, a good cistern at the back door, good stabling, and all kinds of fall and summer fruit. Also, an adjoining

House and Lot of Ground,

in the Market Square.

Persons wishing to view the above described property, are requested to call on

JAMES STEEL.
Marietta, Feb. 6th, 1834.

LIBHART'S HOTEL

and Stage Office,

Corner of Gay & Front Streets, Marietta.

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to a generous public for the favors he has hitherto received, and respectfully announces to his customers and others, that he still continues to occupy that well known stand—the house has lately undergone considerable repairs, improvements and alterations, so as to render it more completely a home for the traveller.

The house is spacious and contains twenty four rooms, two of which are private Parlors, and fitted up in good style for the accommodation of private parties. The above establishment enjoys one of the most advantageous situations in the place, being located in the centre of business, and commands a fine prospect of the river and its scenery.

The subscriber intends devoting his unremitted personal exertions in conducting the above establishment, and hopes by this assiduity and attention to merit that patronage so liberally extended to him heretofore, and for which he hereby makes his most grateful acknowledgements.

B. LIBHART.
Feb. 7, 1833.

James Noble,

Auctioneer and Vendue Crier

Offers his services to the people both in TOWN AND COUNTRY, and would be thankful for a share of public patronage.

References as to capability, enquire of
BENJAMIN LIBHART,
RIEB & LIBHART,
DAVID WALKER.
Marietta November 30, 1833.

MARIETTA English & Classical Academy.

This Institution, under the supervision of Theodore W. Simpson, A. M. will be opened for the admission of PUPILS, in the building lately erected at the corner of Gay and Walnut streets, on TUESDAY, December *Third*. The Male department will be under the immediate direction and government of the Principal. The Female department, will be conducted by Miss C. SIMPSON, who has had considerable experience in teaching. The various branches of a

Classical & English Education

will be taught. The following list comprises a part of the regular course of instruction, viz:

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Use of the Globes, Mental and Moral Philosophy, higher branches of Mathematics, Greek and Latin Classics, French, Music, Drawing &c.

The pupils will be divided into classes, according to the attainments of each. Exercises in COMPOSITION and DECLAMATION, will be required of all of suitable age and acquirements.

Terms of tuition will vary from three to six Dollars, according to the nature of the studies.

Drawing, French, Music, and Fancy work extra.

Miss SUTHERLAND, who has had four years experience as an *Instructress* of Music, having taught at Baltimore and Bethlehem with much satisfaction to her employers, will give lessons on the Piano and Guitar.

Drawing and Fancy work, per quarter	$5,00
Fancy work	2,00
Erench	6,00
Music on the Piano or Guitar	8,00

Stationary furnished, if desired, at a moderate rate.

The Principal will receive a few female boarders into his family, at the low rate of $25 per quarter, for board, tuition, &c. Board can be had in respectable familes from $1,75cts to $2,00 per week.

Application for Admission, can be made either to Mr. Simpson or any one of the following Trustees,

James Mehaffey, Dr. Samuel Huston, Rev. O. Douglass, Christian Hertzler, James Wilson.

Marietta November 30, 1833.

GREENBANK'S

Periodical Library.

Containing, in the cheapest possible form, a republication of new and standard works—*Voyages, Travels, History, Biography, Sketches, Memoirs, Popular Science, Personal Adventures, Tales of unexceptionable moral bearing and approved Poems.* It is published weekly, in numbers of 48 octavo pages each, at $5 per annum in advance, and contains matter equal to 208 pages more than any other Periodical in America at the same price. The following works have been already republished in the "Library," viz:

VOLUME I.—1. The Life and Trials of Henry Pestalozzi, with copious extracts from his works, illustrative of his plan of education; by E. Biber, Ph. Dr. 2. History of Peter the Great, with a preliminary sketch of the History and Statistics of Russia; by General Count Philip de Segur. 3. Notes of a journey through France and Italy; by William Hazlitt. 4. The last Essays of Elia; by Charles Lamb. 5. The Wounded Spirit, a Tale of Life; by D. M. Moir. 6. The life of Carl Theodor Kœrner, the German Warrior Poet; by his father. 7. Martial and Miscellaneous Poems of Kœrner. 8. Kœrner's Prose Tales. 9. Tours in Upper India and the Himalaya Mountains, &c.; by Major Archer. 10. The Game of Life; by Leitch Ritchie. 11. The Young Poet, a Fragment of Autobiography; from Tales of Field and Flood; by J. Malcolm. 12. Helen Waters, from the same. 13. The Brothers, from the same. 14. The Rival; by the author of Recollections of the Peninsula. 15. Anecdotes of Painters.

VOLUME II.—1. Critical Sketches of the character and genius of Scott and Byron. 2. Journal of an officer employed in the expedition under the command of Captain Owen, on the Western Coast of Africa. 3. Notes of a Tour in Albania. 4. Biographical and critical sketches of Sir James Mackintosh and Lord Brougham. 5. Service afloat, comprising the Personal Narrative of a British Naval Officer. 6. Oceanides or Marine Lyrics; by Mrs. Fletcher, (late Miss Jewsbury.) 7. Sketch of the genius and character of Wordsworth with selections from his Lyrical Ballads. 8. Nine Months' residence in New Zealand. 9. The Life of Mahomet; from the Library of useful knowledge. 10. History of the Ottoman or Turkish Empire by Edward Upham, Esq. M. R. A. S. 11. The Tyroler, by the author of Recollections of the Peninsula. 12. Domestic Manners in the West Indies; by Mrs. Carmichael, five years a resident in the Islands. 13. The Life and Character of William Wilberforce. 14. Men and Things, viz: The Times we Live in, Odd Fellows, and Blessings of Biography.

The London Editions of the above works were originally published in more than *thirty volumes*, cost the publishers about EIGHTY DOLLARS, and have been offered to subscribers at the amazingly reduced price of Two Dollars and Fifty cents! exclusive of postage.

The *Periodical Library* will consist of Four Volumes in the course of the year; each volume to make upwards of six hundred and twenty pages.

The first number with which the subscription begins, was published on the 10th May, from which time complete sets can be furnished. Address, post paid,

T. K. GREENBANK, & Co.
No. 9, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

Pine Wood

For SALE at CHIQUES SAW MILL, price 50 cents per half Cord.
January 11, 1833.

Office of the Susquehanna Bridge and Bank Company,

BALTIMORE, February 23d, 1833.

THE President and directors of this Company have adopted the following rates of interest to be allowed on Deposites of money at this Office, viz:—

On Deposites payable *Ninety* days after demand.	5 pr. cent per annum
On Deposites payable *Thirty* days after demand,	4 per ct. per annum
On current Deposites, subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the Deposites, ☞ to such persons as may request it.	3 per cent per annum
On weekly Deposites, which may be withdrawn on the first day of January or first day of July in each year, at which periods the Interest on said Deposites will be payable.	5 per cent

Certificates are issued for all *special* Deposites.

Collections are made on most of the principal towns, where Banks are located, in the several states.

Discount days *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*.

On Saturdays the Office is open for business until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. By order,

W. E. COALE, CASHIER.
March 14, 1833.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The co-partnership in the Hatting business, heretofore conducted under the firm of "BARR and CASSEL," of Marietta, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having claims against the firm are requested to present their accounts for payment to A. N. Cassel, and all those indebted to the firm are required to make payment to said Cassel, who is authorized to receive all outstanding debts due the firm.

JOHN BARR,
A. N. CASSEL.
Marietta, January 4th, 1834.

A. N. CASSEL,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken, and will continue the Hatting establishment heretofore conducted under the firm of Barr and Cassel.
January 4, 1834.

FOR RENT.

Two water Lots in that part of the borough of Marietta, laid out by John Myers No. 11, 12, and those persons that have lumber on the said lots, are requested to call on the subscriber on or before the 15th day of March next, to make satisfaction for occupying said lots.

JACOB GRAYBILL,
Agent for J. A. Shultz.
Eeb. 25th, 1834.